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24 May 1977

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TRANSLATIONS ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 2

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INDIA, USSR SIGN CREDIT, TELECOMMUNICATION, TRADE AGREEMENTS

All-Weather Communications

Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Apr 77 BK

[Text] Three agreements covering a 250 million rubles credit, expansion of telecommunication links, and enlargement of trade were signed between India and the Soviet Union in New Delhi today. Two of the agreements were signed by the visiting Soviet foreign minister, Mr Gromyko, and the external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee. The third was signed by the Soviet deputy foreign trade minister, Mr Grishin, and the commerce secretary, Dr P. C. Alexander.

The credit agreement provides for a loan of 250 million rubles, that is about 2.25 billion rupees, to India for use in various industrial sectors, mostly steel and coal. Repayment is to be made after 20 years and the loan will carry an interest of 2.5 percent. Its terms are much softer than those of previous Soviet credits.

The telecommunications agreement provides for Soviet technical assistance in setting up the troposcatter link between the two countries. The all-weather link is expected to cost 40 million rupees and will greatly improve the existing communication facilities. It will be built with indigenous equipment.

Under the third agreement, trade between the two countries is to be expanded by 1.6 billion rupees next year. This is in addition to the existing trade agreement whcih envisages an annual turnover of 7.5 billion rupees. Today's agreement will cover the one million tons of crude to be supplied by the Soviet Union at an estimated cost of 800 million rupees, and exports by India of equipment worth an equal amount.

Speaking to newsmen, the two foreign ministers expressed satisfaction at the discussions which had been going on since Sunday. Mr Gromyko said his talks in New Delhi have convinced him that India-Soviet friendship is so deep rooted that no power on earth can destroy it.

Mr Vajpayee said that in the interest of both the countries the friendship between them should be strengthened.

Mr Gromyko is leaving for Moscow later today.

Details of Telecommunications Link

Delhi ISI in English 1450 GMT 30 Apr 77 BK

[Text] Details are now available of a troposcatter link between the Soviet Union and India envisaged in the agreement signed between the two countries this week in New Delhi.

The link makes use of the troposphere, which is the lower portion of the atmosphere, to send the signals. It also takes advantage of two high mountain peaks to diffract the signals. The present method of operating telecommuncation services between India and the Soviet Union through the normal radio links suffers from the inherent limitation of capacity and equality due to disturbances in the atmosphere.

This project will be implemented by the overseas communications service of the Ministry of Communications.

There will be two terminal stations for this link. On the Indian side the terminal will be located near Srinagar, and on the Soviet side near Tashkent. From these places the telecommunication channels will be extended by coaxial cables or microwave systems.

The link will have 20 channels initially, to be expanded to 24 channels later on. It will provide large capacity and reliable communication facilities between the two countries.

The estimated cost of the project for the Indian station is rupees 39 million with a foreign exchange component of rupees 9.2 billion.

While most of the equipment will be made in India, certain specialised subsystems of equipment will be imported from the Soviet Union.

The agreement also envisages training engineers.

The detailed feasibility of the project has been established after field tests.

The link could be a [words indistinct] telecommunications traffic [link] not only between the two countries, but also between East Europe and India. In addition it could carry traffic from South East Asia to the Soviet Union and East Europe.

At present, the annual telegraph traffic between India and the Soviet Union is about 5 million words; the telex traffic is 300,000 minutes, and the telephone is about 75,000 minutes.

CSO: 5500

ISI NOTES DETAILS OF INDIA-USSR TELECOMMUNICATIONS LINK

Delhi ISI in English 1450 GMT 30 Apr 77 BK

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CSO: 5500

NONALINED TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE MEETS

Based on Colombo Summit

Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 2 May 77 LD

[Text] Baghdad, 3 May TASS--A meeting of the Nonalined Countries Telecomunications Committee opened here. Representatives of eleven countries including Iraq, Algeria, Cuba, Yugoslavia, Peru, Senegal, Nigeria, India, and others will discuss the prospects for the most effective use of the existing technical facilities for a speedier broadcast of news, specifically with the use of artificial communications satellites. The meeting will discuss the possibilities of widening of bilateral and multilateral cooperation of nonalined countries in collecting information, in questions of teleprinters, tariffs, cooperation in the sphere of radio and television, and exchange of programs among nonalined countries and other states. The committee was set up in accordance with the decisions of the summit meeting of nonalined countries that was held in Colombo in 1976.

Would Exchange Objective Reporting

Belgrade TANJUG in English 1346 GMT 5 May 77 LD

[Text] Baghdad, 5 May (TANJUG)--The first meeting of the Nonalined Committee for Telecommunications is being held currently here. The committee believes firmly that nonalined cooperation is necessary to secure as fast an exchange as possible of objective reporting and truth on the nonalined and the world in general. It is evident, however, that great efforts will have to be exerted to reach a joint approach and programme.

The situation in the field of telecommunications in nonalined countries is now being reviewed. The documents being discussed include Iraq's proposal to establish a nonalined telecommunications center with regional centers and national networks as its branches. It is noted, however, that most participants seek to be placing the emphasis on the ties among national news agencies which have otherwise gone farthest in this field.

The Yugoslav delegation points to the possibility of taking more effective advantage of existing national technical capacities and personnel, and the establishment of firmer ties among themselves. Besides fuller [words indistinct] the present-day and future technical base at the national level (such as land telecommunication stations and TV centers) and existing international telecommunication facilities (satellites), it is believed that, in this stage, it would not be economically justifiable to create special telecommunication networks of the nonalined countries.

This is why the Yugoslav delegation points to the task of this committee as being, besides its study of the current situation, above all to investigate possibilities for the development of telecommunications and trained staff in the field of mass exchange of information among the nonalined countries through public (PTT) and radio telecommunications, telecommunications of news agencies, and others.

The committee faces important tasks, entrusted to it by the Colombo summit, with special emphasis on the soonest implementation of the resolutions adopted by last year's meeting on nonalined information ministers in New Delhi.

This [word indistinct] meeting of the Nonalined Committee for Telecommunications is being attended by experts from Algeria, Iraq, Qatar, Cuba, [word indistinct], Senegal, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia, as well as by representatives of the Arab League and UNESCO.

CSO: 5500

NONALINED WORKING GROUP ON RADIO HOLDS BELGRADE MEETING

First Meeting

Belgrade TANJUG in English 2136 GMT 27 Apr 77 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Apr (TANJUG)--The first meeting was held in Belgrade today of a working group which is to prepare a conference of radio-broadcasting organizations of the nonalined countries. The conference will be held in Sarajevo, capital of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, in the second half of this year.

The working group consists of radio-broadcasting organizations of Algeria, India, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Togo, and Yugoslavia. The group was formed at the 1977 Tunis meeting of the Intergovernmental Coordination Council for Information. The working group's meeting held today was attended also by representatives of Sri Lanka and Tunisia.

Vice-president of the Executive Board of the Yugoslav Radio-Television Frank Vinter today stated that at the Sarajevo conference of radio-broadcasting organizations of the nonalined countries the present programme potentials and technical-technological possibilities of the radio and television centres of the nonalined countries are to be reviewed and their future cooperation planned toward having these centres provide the public with fuller and authentic information about the developments inthe nonalined countries.

At the meeting today, it was set out that cooperation among the nonalined countries in this field does not have for its aim the establishment of new barriers in the already divided world, but instead to answer the essence and needs of nonalinement by ensuring an open and comprehensive circulation of information, a system without domination, and in the service of peace, trust, and understanding among nations.

Preparing for Broadcasting Conference

Belgrade TANJUG in English 2128 GMT 28 Apr 77 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG)--Members of the work group for the preparation of a conference of broadcasting organizations of the nonalined countries

accepted today, the second day of work in Belgrade, a preliminary draft of the agenda for this conference, scheduled for next October in Sarajevo. The participants in the exchange of views on the subjects on the conference were all representatives of broadcasting organizations of the countries represented at the meeting--Algeria, India, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Togo, and Yugoslavia.

Members of the work group concluded that, first of all, it should be seen what is available, what present possibilities of broadcasting organizations of the nonalined countries, and [word indistinct] present cooperation are, and on the basis of this make a programme for the future activity of these countries in the fields of radio and television. The significance was also emphasized of contacts between these institutions and the pool of nonalined countries news agencies, which has been operating for more than 2 years and the experience of which is precious for any other form of cooperation among the nonalined countries in the field of information.

Members of the work group supported the action of Tunisia, the country of coordinator of activities of the nonalined in the field of information, by which the number of radio and TV organizations in the nonalined world should be established, and a review of their present programmes and possibilities made.

Pointing out that there are already so far good examples of cooperation among radio and TV organizations of the nonalined countries, especially at bilateral and subregional levels, members of the work group noted that the facts should be taken into consideration that a large number of the nonalined countries fight with economic difficulties which block or prevent the further development of boradcasting.

The action programme, which will also be discussed at the conference in Sarajevo, should be a result of a analysis of the present situation, the need and preparedness of broadcasting organizations of the nonalined countries to set up at the present level of development the best possible cooperation.

The work group, according to schedule, is to meet once or twice more till next autumn so that suggestions and proposals of individual countries may be included in material which is being prepared for the Sarajevo conference.

CSO: 5500

TUNISIAN DELEGATE SPEAKS ON FORMATION OF NEWS AGENCY POOL

Belgrade TANJUG in English 1114 GMT 21 Apr 77 LD

[Text] Florence, 21 Apr (TANJUG)--The formation of the pool of news agencies of the developing countries is a result of a "The worrisome disproportion in the quality and quantity of the exchange of information between the industrial and developing worlds" and the wish of the nonalined countries for "greater understanding of their difficulties and more extensive informing on their problems and aspirations."

This is how Tunisian Minister of Information Mustafa [Masmoudi] speaking at an international journalists colloquy in Florence yesterday, explained the reasons for the creation of a new international order in the field of information. The colloquy, which is being held in the organization of UNESCO, is attended by more than 70 representatives of big news agencies, newspapers, radio and TV stations of Europe, America, and Asia. Yesterday was devoted to the free exchange on information between the developed and developing countries.

In his notable speech, the Tunisian minister said that cooperation among the developing countries in the field of information "does not prevent dialogue and cooperation between that world and the industrially developed countries," and that therefore objections by the developed countries that the pool "suppresses the freedom of information" are out of place.

"We do not deny the aspirations and the right of journalists from the developed countries to defend the interests of their society, but those interests should not be defended at the price of spread of misinformation on the efforts of the developing countries," Masmoudi warned.

As an example of the positive evolution and changing of the old relations, Minister Masmoudi cited the gathering of about one hundred representatives of news agencies of European and Arab countries, held in Tunisia last November. That gathering adopted the concept of the new order in the field of world information.

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

CHINA WITH INTELSAT--Peking, 2 May (HSINHUA)--Chung Fu-Hsiang, Chinese minister of posts and telecommunications, met and had a friendly conversation here today with S. Astrain, director general of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, and his party. Liu Cheng-ching, Chinese vice-minister of post and telecommunications, was present on the occasion. Today, vice-minister Liu Cheng-ching and Director General S. Astrain signed the minutes of talks on the question of China joining the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 2022 GMT 2 May 77 OW] Peking, 3 May (HSINHUA)--S. Astrain, director general of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, ended his friendly visit to China and left here by air today. He was seen off at the airport by Liu Cheng-ching, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications. /No source line available/

GDR-CHAD NEWS AGREEMENT--Berlin--A working agreement to deepen cooperation between the news agencies of the GDR and the Chad Republic was signed in Berlin on Friday by ADN Director General Deba Wieland and ATP Director General Bechir Messaid. The African visitor, who stayed in the GDR for several days, was received for a talk by Heinz Geggel, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the education department of the SED Central Committee. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1604 GMT 6 May 77 LD]

GDR, EGYPT AGREEMENT--An agreement between the GDR and Egypt on scientific-technical cooperation in the field of posts and telecommunications was signed in Berlin yesterday by the appropriate ministries. The agreement came at the end of an Egyptian delegation's visit to the GDR. The delegation visited post and telecommunications establishments in several cities of the republic. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 25 Apr 77 LD]

CSSR, CUBA DIRECT CONNECTIONS--Prague, 20 Apr CETEKA--Direct teleprinter and telegraph connection between Czechoslovakia and Cuba in both directions was inaugurated today by Minister of Telecommunications Vlastimil Chalupa. The system involves the use of "intersputnik" ground stations and telecommunications satellites, and is expected to facilitate further development of

integrationg of the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). Czechoslovakia has automatic or semiautomatic teleprinter connections with 183 countries of the world. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1726 GMT 20 Apr 77 LD]

BTA-TASS DIRECT LINE--Sofia, 26 Apr, TASS--A new teleprinter communication line between the Bulgarian News Agency and TASS has been commissioned. The rate of transmission of services through the new communication channels has doubled. The high speed transmission of services between the two news agencies of the fraternal countries will contribute towards a widening and deepening of cooperation in the field of exchange of political information. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 26 Apr 77 LD]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 7 May--A delegation of the Telecommunications and Electronics Association of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea left here today to attend the 32d all-union scientific symposium of the A.S. Popov Radio, Electronics, and Communications Scientific-Technology Society of the Soviet Union. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1605 GMT 7 May 77 OW]

POLISH-SPANISH AGREEMENT--Madrid, 26 Apr, PAP--An agreement on radio and television cooperation between the Polish Committee for Radio and Televisions and the Spanish radio and television authorities was signed. It stipulates for the exchange of materials and radio and television staff, mutual technical aid and commercial activities of both institutions. Joint integrated items in the program is also provided for. On the Polish side, the agreement was signed by Chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Maciej Szczepanski. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 26 Apr 77 LD]

BAHRAIN MINISTER LEAVES IRAN--Shaykh 'Isa Ibn Rashid al Khalifah, the acting minister of information of Bahrain, ended his visit to our country and left Shiraz for Bahrain this morning. During his 24-hour stay in the city he visited historical monuments and places of interest in Shiraz. The acting minister of information and tourism of Bahrain, who had come to our country at the invitation of the Ministry of Information and Tourism, had during his 5-day stay in Teheran met with Mr Karim Pasha Bahadori, minister of information and tourism, Mr Reza Qotbi, the managing director of the National Iranian Radio and Television Organization, and Mr Mahmud Ja'farish, the deputy managing director of the National Iranian Radio and Television Organization and supervisor of the Pars News Agency, and held talks with them on joint news and radio-television cooperation between the two countries. During his stay in Iran, Shaykh 'Isa Ibn Rashid al-Khalifah, the acting minister of information and tourism of Bahrain, visited the Pars News Agency and the National Iranian Radio and Television Organization. He also visited several northern cities. [Text] [Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 May 77 LD]

VOICE OF ISLAM--Abu Dhabi, 8 May--The General Assembly of the Islamic States Broadcasting Union approved at its meeting in Abu Dhabi today a Saudi proposal for the establishment of the Voice of Islam broadcasting station in Mecca. The assembly also approved a UAE proposal to set up relay stations for the Voice of Islam. Abu Dhabi Radio reports that the assembly elected at the meeting 'Abdallah al-Nuwaysir, under secretary of the UAE Information Ministry, as chairman of the current session of the assembly and the representatives of Iran and Somalia as vice chairmen. [Text] [Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2228 GMT 8 May 77 NC]

SYRIA-MOROCCO ACCORD--Rabat--A Moroccan-Syrian joint statement was issued at the end of the visit to Morocco of Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad. "Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad conducted talks with his Moroccan counterpart, Ahmad Taibi Behima, on various aspects of cooperation with a view to consolidating information ties between the two fraternal countries. Together with both the Moroccan and Syrian delegation they held meetings during which they signed an information agreement between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Kingdom of Morocco covering cooperation in radio, television, press, training and other information activities. A protocol of cooperation between SANA and MAP was also signed." [Summary] [Rabat MAP in French 0800 GMT 14 Apr 77 LD]

RABAT-KINSHASA PHONE LINE--Kinshasa--A telephone line has been operational for 2 days now between Rabat and Kinshasa. To mark the occasion, Moroccan ambassador in the Zaire capital, Abdelwahab Chorfi, had a telephone conversation with Mr El Aoud, secretary general of post and telecommunications. They expressed satisfaction with this new achievement which occurs at a time when Moroccan troops are in Zaire alongside the Zaire armed forces to defend the national unity and territorial integrity of this country. [Text] [Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 19 Apr 77 LD]

PAKISTAN-BANGLADESH ACCORD--Pakistan and Bangladesh signed an agreement on cooperation in the field of telecommunications in Karachi this evening. Under the accord, another telephone circuit will be set up between the two countries through an artificial satellite. The agreement states that the present tarrif on telecommunications will be maintained. Pakistan will supply Bangladesh with telephone exchange spare parts and other goods, and Bangladesh will supply Pakistan with telephone wires. Both countries reviewed implementation of the previous agreement on postal services and decided to further improve the present sea and air mail services. The agreement was signed on behalf of the Pakistan Government by Mr Shah Nawaz Khan, secretary, Ministry of Communications, and for Bangladesh by Mr Asanullah, additional secretary, Ministry of Telecommunications. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Apr 77 BK] The leader of the Bangladesh telecommunications delegation, Mr Aisanul Haq, has said the telephone call traffic between Karachi and Dacca has increased sixfold after the establishment of the direct link between the two countries. He said in Karachi yesterday, at the end of his visit to Pakistan, that the additional telephone circuits between the two countries provided for in the recent agreement will be established soon to meet the tremendous increase in telephone traffic. He added that it would help promote trade between the two countries. [Text] [Karachi Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Apr 77 BK]

IRANIAN HOME FROM UAE--Mr Karim Mo'tamdei, minister of post, telegraph and telephone (PTT), who headed a delegation to the UAE, has returned to Teheran. The minister of PTT, on this trip, participated in the ceremony for the opening of the ground station of Ras al-Khaymah's telecommunication satellite and had meetings and talks with the ruler of Ras al-Khaymah and with His Highness Shaykh Zaid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, and Shaykh Rashid ibn al-Maktum, vice president of the UAE and ruler of Dubai. [Text] [Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Apr 77 LD]

JAPAN'S LOAN TO ZAMBIA--The Japanese Government has today granted Zambia an additional loan of 6.2 million kwacha for the implementation of the radio and television network extension estimated to cost 26.4 million kwacha. The loan was given to Zambia today at a brief signing ceremony at the Ministry of Finance offices at which Finance Minister Mr John Mwanakatwe represented the government, while the Japanese Ambassador Hironori Ito signed on behalf of his country. Speaking during the brief ceremony, Mr Mwanakatwe said the importance of the complex cannot be overemphasized as its completion would enhance and promote the dissemination of the much-needed information among the people. In reply, Ambassador Ito said his country appreciated the importance attached to the project by the Zambian Government in the second national development plan, adding that he was happy that Japan was able to contribute to the economic and social development of this country. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Apr 77 LD/CA]

SRI LANKANS VISIT ZAGREB--Zagreb--Dr Jakov Sirotkovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, today received Mr Ridgeway Tillekeratne, secretary of the Sri Lanka Ministry of Information and director general fo Sri Lanka Radio Broadcasting, and his wife. Ridgeway Tillekeratne is staying in our country as guest of Yugoslav Radio and Television. His visit continues the cooperation established at the time of the television and radio reporting on the Colombo nonalined summit. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2030 GMT 26 Apr 77 LD]

SOMALI-GDR NEWS AGENCIES--In Mogadiscio today, the Somali National News Agency, SONNA, and the GDR news agency, ADN, signed an agreement on ways and means of exchanging news. The agreement provides for the GDR news agency, ADN, to assist SONNA in personnel training. The agreement was signed for Somalia by SONNA Director Challe Said Mahmud Haji, and for ADN by Challe Daeber Diken, director general of the agency. The signing was attended by Challe Horst Koehler, ambassador of the GDR to the Somali Democratic Republic, and Challe Kim, deputy director of the foreign section of the GDR news agency. Challe Usman Awes Nur, director general of the Somali Ministry for Information and National Guidance, who spoke on the occasion, said that the agreement will strengthen relations between the two countries. He added that cooperation between the two agencies will put an end to the false propaganda perpetrated by imperialist radio stations. Challe Kim, deputy director of the GDR news agency, who delivered a speech on the occasion, said that the agreement will improve the journalistic standards of the SONNA staff. [Text] [Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 2 May 77 LD/EA]

PRC GROUP IN IRAN--Teheran, 12 Apr (HSINHUA)--Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abas Hoveyda received here this afternoon the visiting Chinese broadcasting and television delegation headed by Chin Chao, deputy director of the Chinese Broadcasting Administration, and has a cordial and friendly conversation with them. Minister of State Jamshid Amuzegar met the delegation on 10 April. Lin Ai-li, charge d'affaires and interim of the Chinese embassy here, was present on both occasions. In the past 3 days, the Chinese delegation had visited some departments of the National Iranian Radio and Television (NIRT), the Melli (National) University, the KAYHAN newspaper group, and the ETTELA'AT newspaper group. It was accorded a warm and friendly welcome by the Iranian hosts. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1749 GMT 12 Apr 77 OW]

EGYPTIAN TELEPHONE NETWORK--AEG-Telefunken has received a more than 40-million DM order from the Egyptian Postal Administration for the extension of the regional telephone network in one of the new sections of Cairo, according to an announcement made in Frankfurt/Main following the signing of a contract. Deutsche Fernkabel and the Siemens company, as well as the FRG postal system, will participate in filling this order. The contract also calls for provisions to establish additional linkups with other networks. [Text] [Paris ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES in French 29 Apr 77 p 8]

TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT TO OMAN--India is to supply telecommunication material to Oman. The stateowned Indian Telephone Industry has secured an export order worth 20 million rupees against stiff global competition. The order covers the installation of 3,000 telephone lines. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 May 77 BK]

CSO: 5500

ASEAN URGED TO USE INDONESIAN SATELLITE, UNDERSEA CABLES

Explore Possible ASEAN Satellite

Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 22 Apr 77 BK

[Text] The first session of ASEAN post and telecommunications subcommittee in Yogyakarta has called on ASEAN countries to consider using Indonesia's Palapa satellite for communications purposes in their respective countries. This decision is subject to the approval of the respective countries.

Besides exploring the possibility of launching an ASEAN regional satellite and discussing communications in border regions, the session also decided to issue commemorative stamps to mark the 10th anniversary of ASEAN on 8 August 1977.

The public relations chief of the Post and Telecommunications Corporation, Sjamsuddin, said ASEAN countries are considering leasing the Palapa satellite because it is cheaper than Intersat, as Indonesia is offering a lower rate in the interest of ASEAN comradeship. The Palapa I satellite has 12 circuits--two are to be made available to ASEAN, eight are to be used by the Telecommunications Corporation, one by Television Republic Indonesia, and the other one will serve as a reserve.

Sjamsuddin also said that to further speed up communication between ASEAN countries, the session also agreed on the installation of an undersea cable to complement satellite communications. The first undersea cable will be installed between Singapore and the Philippines in 1978-79. It will be followed by undersea cables between Indonesia and Singapore in 1979-80, between Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand--in 1980-81, and between the Philippines and Thailand in 1982-83.

Discuss Issuing Post Stamps

Jakarta ANTARA in English 0705 GMT 26 Apr 77 BK

[Text] Yogyakarta, Apr 26 (ANTARA)--ASEAN countries are advised to make use of Indonesia's Palapa satellite system in their domestic telecommunications network operations.

This was one of the decisions reached by the ASEAN subcommission on posts and telecommunications, which held its first meeting here from 20-22 April. Attended by representatives of the five ASEAN countries, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Indonesia, on postal matters, the meeting discussed the issuance of the ASEAN post stamps, interstate post and money traffic within the region, the holding of a letter-writing contest for teenage youths, violations of postal monopoly, and misuse of postal facilities for narcotics transmission.

The subcommision also considered it fitting to mark ASEAN's 10th anniversary 8 August 1977, with the issuance of special commemoration stamps.

In the telecommunications field, the meeting reviewed the region's submarine cable networks, border area communication systems, and a satellite system for the ASEAN region.

As part of the discussion, a documentary film was screened showing the building of the domestic satellite system in Indonesia, and the recent launchings of the Indonesian "Palapa" satellites.

The deliberations resulted in the adoption of the proposal for ASEAN countries to make use of the Indonesian satellite system.

While in this town, the conferees took ample time off to visit well-known tourist attractions and to attend local cultural and art performances. The conference participants have also been inivted to tour satellite stations in Yogyakarta, Jakarta, and Cibinong.

The conference was chaired by Suhardjono, director general of posts and telecommunication and chairman of the Indonesian delegation, while the Malaysian chief of delegation, H. Moh. Hasan Bin Abdul Wahab, was chosen as vice chairman.

May Launch Palapa III

Jakarta ANTARA in English 0702 GMT 2 May 77 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 2 May (ANTARA)--Communications Minister Emil Salim, Saturday hinted at the possibility that Indonesia's Palapa domestic satellite communication system will also be used by other ASEAN countries. He was answering a pressman's question in Ambon.

ASEAN officials who met in Kuala Lumpur last March discussed transportation and communications cooperation. According to Salim, Indonesia has proposed cooperation of telecommunications between ASEAN countries.

Minister Salim said other ASEAN member countries will possibly use the Palapa communication satellites on a hire basis.

Palapa I and Palapa II are capable of providing services to five countries in the ASEAN region, i.e., Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, and Indonesia. Salim said if demand is increasing, Indonesia will launch Palapa III.

CSO: 5500

BROADCASTING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS CHANGES IN RADIO BANGLADESH

Dacca ITTEFAQ in Bengali 5 May 77 p 1 BK

[Article by Shafiquk Kabir]

[Excerpts] A recommendation has been made to change Radio Bangladesh into a corporation in order to improve broadcast standards and to set up a better administrative system. It was learned from a reliable source that this recommendation was made by the broadcasting committee in its report to the government. The eight-member committee was formed on 9 March 1976 to assess the needs of improving the radio programs and the administrative system of radio Bangladesh.

The report notes the miserable condition of the equipment in all Radio Bangladesh stations and particularly points out the extremely poor condition of the Dacca station.

The audio console, line amplifier, preamplifier, monitoring amplifier, console magnetic tape recorder, magnetic reproducers and transmitters are lying inoperative for lack of maintenance and spare parts.

The report further says that the failure to import the necessary spare parts on time has made it impossible to provide proper maintenance, and thus the condition of the radio equipment is rapidly deteriorating.

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

FRG AID IN TELECOMMUNICATION--Under an agreement signed in Dacca today West Germany is to provide Bangladesh with an additional amount of 65 lakh taka in foreign exchange for technical assistant to the telecommunication sector. The assistance followed the agreement signed between the two governments in 1972 on technical and economic cooperation. [Text] [Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 6 May 77 BK]

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

PLANS COMMUNICATIONS SATTELITE--The Indian space research organization has taken up a rupees 150 million project to design and develop and experimental communications satellite. The director of the center, Prof U. R. Rao, said that the satellite, named Apple, will be launched using the French (Aryan) launch vehicle by the middle of 1980. It will be the forerunner of future communications satellites. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Apr 77 BK]

WANTS NEW APPROACH--The government proposes to set up a working group of official and nonofficial experts to prepare a scheme for converting All-India Radio, Doordarshan [Television India], and films division into autonomous bodies. The information and broadcasting minister, Mr L. K. Advani, told a crowded news conference in New Delhi today that the group would submit a working paper very soon and he expected that the plan would be finalized in the next session of Parliament. Besides examining the functional, financial, and legal implications, it will also bear in mind the recommendations of the Chanda committee on radio and television. But even before becoming autonomous, the minister would like the official media to give up their old style of functioning. He said, while it is their duty to publicize government activties, an aggressive and one-sided propagandist approach is not what the new government wants. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Apr 77 BK]

EXPERIMENTAL SATELLITE PROJECT --The Indian Space Research Organization has taken up a rupees 150 million project to design and develop an experimental communications satellite. The director of the center, Prof U.R. Rao, said that the satellite, named Apple, will be launched using the French (Aryan) launch vehicle by the middle of 1980. It will be the forerunner of future communications satellites. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Apr 77 BK]

RAIPUR TV STATION--The Raipur TV center has gone on the air. The center will serve the radius of 40 km covering 400 villages and about 1.2 million people. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 May 77 BK]

CSO: 5500

INTERIM REPORT ON ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 29 Mar 77 p 13

[Text] PA Wellington--An interim report is to be produced by the Environmental Council on public access to official information.

After a debate at a council meeting in Wellington, members agreed to compile preliminary guidelines.

The debate arose out of a request by the Minister for the Environment (Mr V.S. Young), also Minister of Forests, for the council's thinking on the matter. He has also asked the Commission for the Environment to prepare comments.

Mr Young told the meeting that people had been suggesting that Government departments worked in secrecy. Particular criticism had been directed at the Forest Service over the lack of information about the South Island beech forest scheme.

He said the criticism had been discussed and that he and his departments had worked on the principle that any question that could be asked of a Minister in Parliament should be information available to the public.

But this had still failed to stem criticism, and the Forest Service seemed to be continually "hit about the head."

During the meeting, the Director-General of Forests (Mr M.J. Conway), a council member, said he was not attempting to absolve the department, but a lot of the upset was about matters that were the responsibility of Mr Young and a co-ordinating committee.

He said that the Forest Service was being extremely open on the information it was giving.

But the department was finding it difficult to cope with public requests for proposals while plans were being formulated.

These plans were often complicated and involved more than one consideration.

CSO: 5500

COMPUTER CENTER PRIVACY COMMISSIONER APPOINTED

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 18 Feb 77 p 1

/Text/

An Ombudsman and former Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr G. R. Laking, has been appointed as the Wanganui Computer Centre Privacy Commissioner.

Announcing this yesterday, the Minister of State Services (Mr Gordon) said his powers would be to provide any individual who requested it with a copy of information recorded about him on the computer system.

He would have the power to investigate any complaint made by a person concerning the information recorded about him on the computer system and to make any other inquiries into matters relating to the operation of the centre which he feels to be necessary.

Mr Gordon said Sir Thaddeus McCarthy had been appointed chairman of the Computer Centre Policy Committee.

Others appointed are Mr R. A. McGechan, deputy chairman, of Wellington, Professor I. D. Campbell, of Lower Hutt, Dr D. G. McLauchlan, of Taupo, and a "technical member," Professor Graham Tata, professor of computer science at Massey University.

Other members of the policy committee would be the permanent heads of the State Services Commission, the Justice, Police and Transport Departments.

The functions of the policy committee would be to determine the policy of the computer centre and the computer system relating to the privacy and the protection of the rights of the individual.

It would also be able to allow the release of information for research or statistical purposes only.

CSO: 5500

WANGANUI COMPUTER SYSTEM 'UNSTABLE'

Christchurch THE PRESS 3 Mar 77 p 7

/Text/

The Wanganui computer centre is being plagued with breakdowns, according to a police computer training officer, Sergeant C. Alexander.

Sergeant Alexander said that the system was very unstable "and with a large proportion of the computer's capacity being used for programming was ahead of schedule in some areas.

"In anything this size there are bound to be a few things go wrong — that's to be expected. But I'd say we're ahead in most areas."

Mr W. E. Whittet, who is in charge of the Computer Centre, said use of the computer was proceeding in the form prescribed by the Wanganui Computer Act which came into effect on February 17.

The next subsystems to be introduced would relate to fingerprints, motor registrations and the modus operandi of criminals.

The Computer Centre was awaiting the outcome of the first meeting of the computer policy committee, to be chaired by Sir Thaddeus McCarthy, and recommendations by the appointed Privacy Commissioner (Mr G. R. Laking). Both were expected to make recommendations on the monitoring of information.

Already several people had visited the centre asking to see information it contained on themselves.

Mr Whittet said that they had been told the availability or otherwise of information was a policy matter and as the computer was not fully operational they would have to await a ruling.

Every precaution was being taken to ensure the information contained in the computer was accurate, he said.

"There's no such thing as computer error, just people feeding a computer wrong information," he said. "That won't happen here."

Because of this, extensive "test and acceptance" programmes were being undertaken before information was committed to the system.

When this was being done at the same time as police training, too much of a load could be placed on one area.

Although the computer has a capacity to carry 750,000 messages a day use at present averages 214,000 messages, he said.

The computer had not been upset by a recent earthquake which rocked Wanganui and a 21-gun salute fired nearby to celebrate the twenty-fifth jubilee of the Queen's reign did not place undue strain on the microphones installed to monitor conversations in the grounds outside, Mr Whittet said.

CSO: 5500

TRAFFIC PROSECUTIONS COMPUTERIZED SOON

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 9 Apr 77 p 6

/Text/

Motorists charged with traffic offences by the Ministry of Transport after June will have their prosecutions processed by the Wanganui Computer Centre.

Most of the Ministry's metropolitan offices, including Christchurch, already have terminal facilities for eventual linkage to the master computer.

These are used at present for communication between offices. The Ministry's records will start to be stored in the computer in May.

Details of motor-vehicle registrations will be available from the computer next month, with traffic and parking offence notices being processed by June. Most of the Ministry's administrative work is expected to be handled by the computer by September.

Christchurch, like other main offices of the Ministry, already has two visual display units — closed-circuit television screens linked by Post Office cable to those in the offices and soon to the computer.

When the computer service becomes available these offices will be able to request details of records and have them automatically displayed on the monitors.

The Christchurch facilities will include 15 display screens and keyboards on which information will be sent and received. Print-out facilities will allow information sent through the computer to be automatically reproduced.

If it is decided to prosecute, information will be programmed from the local terminal into the computer. All the necessary documents and instructions required will be printed out at the local terminal within minutes.

Various police stations and offices of the Justice Department are already linked to the system.

No criminal or personal records other than those concerning traffic matters would be available to the Ministry of Transport, said the Ministry's regional administration officer (Mr D. L. Lynn) yesterday.

There was no question that details such as the police had access to could be obtained through the Ministry's facilities.

Mr Lynn said the the Ministry's Christchurch facilities would be larger than any other except those in Auckland. Most staff doing work the computer was designed to take over, would assist in running the new system.

CSO: 5500

COMPUTER FIRM SHOWS STRONG GROWTH

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 2 Apr 77 p 17

/Text/

The group net profiit of Computer Bureau Holdings, Ltd, before providing for taxation rose 32.9 per cent to $277,857 in the year to December 31, the chairman (Mr E. A. Crothall) says in the directors' report.

The profit attributable to shareholders is $147,558 — after $3835 taxation, $99,393 deferred taxation, and $27,071 for minority interests. It represents an earning rate on capital of 45.2 per cent.

A final dividend of 8 per cent has been recommended.

Total shareholders' funds stand at $582,082; the earning rate on year-end funds is 25.4 per cent.

Revenues of the group grew at an over-all rate of 34.4 per cent (34.5 per cent in 1975) to a total of $3,319,440 ($2,540,365 in 1975). Sources of this revenue are: computer processing $2,472,043 (increase 26.2 per cent), data preparation $262,497 (57.5 per cent), and systems and programming $584,900 (69.9 per cent).

The group has further developed its activities in the field of mini computers and software for the PDP range of mini computers supplied by Digital Equipment Corporation with the formation of a mini computer division.

Mr Crothall says that the accounting system for solicitors' offices installed last year with a leading firm of solicitors in Wellington has proved a notable success and has now attracted interest from Australia and the United States. A further range of basic accounting packages has been developed to run on PDP 11 computers.

The latest achievement in the mini computer area has been the signing of a contract with A.B. Consolidated, Ltd, for the supply of a PDP 11/34 computer system and associated communication and terminal equipment to provide an on-line order entry and stock system linking all that company's branches throughout New Zealand to head office in Christchurch, Mr Crothall says.

"Our conventional batch system business continues to grow recognising the fact that many New Zealand firms still have some distance to go in computerising their basic accounting functions and improving the quality of the information management requires to run the business," he says. To this end we have released a number of new systems packages including FISCAL, an advanced financial accounting and budgetary control system.

"For some time we have been concerned that we should be in a position to offer our clients superior professional advice on the planning and selection of computer projects and systems beyond the normal systems analysis and programming services we have always provided.

"Hitherto our senior management have provided clients with this sort of advice when it has been needed but with the increasing size of our organisation this has become less and less possible.

"As a consequence we have now set up a business consulting group within the holding company to make first class professional advice on computer matters available to all our clients. The man appointed to head this is Mr K. J. Leadbeater, who will be based in Wellington.

"A further development has been to improve communications with our clients throughout New Zealand. In each centre we plan to hold a half day seminar to report on our past performance and future plans to improve and extend our services. The first of these was recently held in Christchurch and proved a great success," Mr Crothall says.

Installation of the new computer equipment at all centres was successfully completed at the beginning of last year. Some serious machine performance problems were encountered initially in Auckland and Christchurch but these have now been largely resolved, and the equipment at all centres is operating satisfactorily.

"An important step was taken at the end of the year in our decision to meet the requirements of a number of our larger users who required the provision of on-line access to the computer by ordering a PDP 11/70 from Digital Equipment Corporation. This machine is the largest in the PDP 11 range and can accommodate up to 64 terminals on line. It also comes with a very successful and reliable time sharing operating system.

"This machine will be installed in the Canterbury bureau in April and the first 'on-line' application to be developed to run on it will be an electricity consumer billing system for the Municipal Electricity Department of the Christchurch City Council, involving 100,000 consumers.

"A separate project team is being set up in Canterbury to handle this and staff are being seconded from other centres so that experience in on-line systems development can be acquired," Mr Crothall says.

CSO: 5500

SOLAR POWER FOR RADIO-TELEVISION STATIONS

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 3 Mar 77 p 5

/Text/

A solar method of charging batteries in radio-telephone repeater stations in remote areas is creating interest throughout New Zealand.

troduced to New Zealand nearly three years ago, and since then about 200 solar panels have been sold by a Christchurch-based firm to private firms, and local and Government bodies running repeater services.

In a country with the highest pro rata usage of radio-telephones in the world, it was prohibitively expensive to run electric power to isolated sites as high as 2000 metres, said the sales manager of Tait Electronics, Ltd, in Christchurch (Mr B. A. Rumble).

The solar cells are activated by light. Thirty cells make up the panel, and, connected in series, deliver a minimum of six watts, and are capable of charging a 12 volt lead battery. Any number of panels can be installed, depending on the size of the battery.

The performance of a solar-powered battery charger was better than a wind-powered charger, when the two were put to the test on Mount Grey in 1975. A storm demolished the wind-powered unit, but the solar-powered system was unscathed.

The panels manufacture power at $35 a watt. As costs reduce with efficient mass production, United States manufacturers hope to get production down to $5 a watt, and in 1979, 50c a watt.

Developments leading to cost-cutting efficiencies had been kept a closely guarded secret in the United States, so New Zealand's chances of producing the panels commercially and at cheaper rates were still remote, unless one of its engineers studied at a United States production plant, Mr Rumble said. The costs of buying a patent would send wattage costs up; the only alternative seemed to be slow experimentation by New Zealand engineers.

New Zealand's first solar cell panel in a repeater station was installed in Dunedin in June, 1974, but problems of supply stifled demand. When the company found an agency for the panels, produced in the United States, demand mushroomed: 76 panels in 1975, 125 last year, and 50 for the 1977 year ending March 31.

Mr Rumble said he had installed a solar panel of 30 cells to charge his caravan battery. He ran five fluorescent lights off it, and two water pumps. The panel kept two 40 amp/hour batteries running, continuously during a holiday in rainy weather.

The common alternative, a petrol generator, was dearer, noisier, consumed space, and used fuel at the rate of a gallon every three hours.

CSO: 5500

HOSPITALS' WILL BE COMPUTER LINKED

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 2 Apr 77 p 1

/Text/

A computer system connecting public hospitals throughout New Zealand will be working by August, 1978, at an annual running cost of $3M.

Progress on the system was outlined by consultants from an American company, Touche Ross, at a press conference called by the Health Department in Wellington yesterday.

The company received the contract to plan the $28M data-processing system on the recommendation of the Minister of Health (Mr Gill) last year.

Information about every patient who had entered a public hospital would be available from the computer within seconds in case of accident or injury, the consultants said.

The computer would also hold laboratory records of the medical case histories of patients who had passed through the health system.

The patient's identity would not be given with this medical information, which would be available merely to predict trends and symptoms in various diseases.

Guidelines were already being laid down on the circumstances in which a hospital board could give out information on request.

"The computer network is a public-hospital system and will not include private hospitals, or information from general practitioners," the consultants said.

"We are also staying clear of psychiatric information about mental breakdowns. Psychiatric hospitals are not included, although the system could, in fact, handle them, and a number of hospitals do want to take up the 'system' for management purposes."

The consultants said the computer would also handle the pay rolls of hospitals on the network, including the award rates and wages of the more than 50,000 people employed by hospital boards.

The system would be run on a user-pays principle, each hospital deciding what equipment it needed and paying for it out of its annual allocation.

The consultants said the data-processing system would ensure accurate and rapid test results, reduce the amount of staff time spent on clerical work, and provide national patient identification in the case of emergencies.

The data available could also be used for health-care research, and allow health planners to think ahead on the size and type of future hospitals. Better co-ordination in the health service should result.

The computer system will have an advisory board of administrators and physicians, and a number of regional managers.

The information will be stored in two "main frame" computers in Auckland and Christchurch, with a network of mini-computers to service regional hospitals.

Eight hospitals are expected to be involved at first—Green Lane, Middlemore, Auckland, Hamilton, Palmerston North, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin.

CSO: 5500

ACCESS TO WANGANUI COMPUTER FILE

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 19 Apr 77 p 3

/Text/

The Ministry of Transport and the police both had access under the schedule of the Wanganui Computer Centre Act to the wanted persons file, which contained particulars of persons wanted for arrest, the Minister of Transport (Mr McLachlan) said yesterday.

Information in this file could be stored in the Wanganui computer by both departments, he said. Mr McLachlan referred to a newspaper report which said that a motorist who had gone to renew his driving licence spent seven days in police and military cells, after Ministry of Transport officials had received information from the Wanganui Computer Centre that the man was wanted on a charge of deserting from the Navy. Mr McLachlan said that co-operation between his department and the police was a long-standing arrangement, not specifically governed by legislation.

"Section 27, paragraph five of the act provides that information received from the computer may be used as if it had not been so obtained, provided of course that it may not be used in any manner which is unlawful," he said. "To inform the police of the whereabouts of a wanted person is not unlawful." Mr McLachlan said that, in the case of a routine driving licence renewal by Ministry clerical staff, other information would not usually be obtained. "However, an inquiry by an enforcement officer, who may have cause for suspicion about a particular licence, may also include an instruction to the computer for checking the wanted persons file, in accordance with the schedule of the act," he said. In the case referred to, insufficient details were provided to allow for a check on the type of inquiry made, Mr McLachlan said. "In general, however, it could be said that as an army desertion would be subject to the issuing of an arrest warrant, such information would be contained in the wanted persons file." In Auckland, the Member of Parliament for Hamilton West (Mr M. J. Minogue) said that the big brother concept of the computer was coming closer.

"The all-encompassing computer is a new spectre of our time," he said, in referring to the man arrested on the deserting charge.

"The new language of the computer would meet the ideological concept of 'a new totalitarian society'," he said. "By 1980, the computer industry will be the third biggest in the world, after the car and oil industries."

People should be concerned about the information held by the State, and processed by computer, because it threatened the liberty of the individual, Mr Minogue said.

He also warned against the effects of proposals for local government reorganisation.

"The chief enemy of the people in this country is growing centralism, and no organisational form which facilitates that growth can be acceptable," he said.

"This country of merely 3M people is heavily overbureaucraticised already. No-one in local government, I am sure, is going to accept some future passive role as the complaint agent of the Treasury, Ministry of Works, or of any department, or for that matter of any computerised central co-ordinating committee."

There were serious risks that the costs of local government would be greatly increased its efficiency reduced, and the trend towards bureaucratic centralism accelerated, if proposals for local government organisation went ahead, Mr Minogue said.

Reorganisation in New Zealand could, as it had in Britain, lead to the establishment of an unnecessary and unworkable new bureaucracy, he said.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TELEPHONE LOAN--Notes were exchanged in Islamabad on 5 April whereby Japan is to give a loan of about $6.5 million for the improvement of Pakistan's overseas telephone service. New satellite circuits will be opened in Karachi and Lahore for having connection with more countries. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Apr 77 BK]

CSO: 4920

INTERIOR MINISTRY DEVELOPS INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 May 77 BK

[Text] The chief of the Central Division of the Interior Ministry, Phan Chantharapan, has given details of the third stage of the ministry's communications project. He said that the Interior Ministry was given approval by the cabinet to expand the telecommunications network to seven more provinces during fiscal 1978-79. When the project is completed, every province will be lined by modern telecommunications equipment for internal ministry operations.

In August 1965 the cabinet approved the Interior Ministry setting up telecommunications links with 30 provinces. This project was implemented in 1967 and 1968 by the Communications Division of the Interior Ministry. The division actually linked 31 provinces under this project--Bangkok, Ayutthaya, Suphan Buri, Saraburi, Samut Prakan, Prachin Buri, Nakhon Nayok, Chon Buri, Rayong, Chanthaburi, Chachoengsao, Trat, Nakhon Ratchasima, Buriram, Surin, Sisaket, Ubon Ratchathani, Khon Kaen, Kalasin, Maha Sarakham, Roi Et, Udon Thani, Nong Khai, Sakon Nakhon, Nakhon Phanom, Nakhon Pathom, Rat Buri, Phet Buri, Samut Songkhram, Samut Sakhon and Kanchanaburi.

The administrative board of the Revolutionary Council on 27 January 1972 approved the Interior Ministry linking another 33 (as heard) provinces--Chaiyaphum, Loei, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Phitsanulok, Sukhothai, Uttaradit, Tak, Kamphaeng Phet, Phichit, Phetchabun, Nakhon Sawan, Uthai Thani, Chiang Mai, Phrae, Nan Lampang, Mae Hong Son, Chiang Rai, Lamphun, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Surat Thani, Chumphon, Ranong, Phuket, Krabi, Phangnga, Phatthalung, Trang, Satun, Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat.

The first two stages have linked 64 provinces, and in order to achieve efficient communication with every province, both between the ministry to each province and from province to province, the third stage of the telecommunications project has been proposed for the remaining seven provinces. This project will be carried out between 1977 and 1979.

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

DEFENDS AFP--Claude Roussel, managing director of Agence France Presse accompanied by AFP Bangkok bureau chief, Joel Henri, was received by Prime Minister Thanin Kraiwichian at Government House yesterday morning. They exchanged views on various topics, such as the establishment of Thailand's national news agency, communist infiltration in international and domestic mass media, during the 1-hour meeting. "We neither want foreign news agencies to paint rosy pictures nor throw mud on us, we only want them to report accurately. As for their opinions about our country, we just want them to be fair," the prime minister said. Roussel said AFP has always striven for the utmost in accuracy in its reportage of events throughout the world. "We have to be neutral. It is our policy because we have clients from both sides. Reporting facts as facts is our main job and principle," he added. Roussel arrived in Bangkok from Singapore last Wednesday and left Bangkok for New Delhi last night. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 May 77 p 3 BK]

TELECOMMUNICATION TERMINALS--In order to facilitate telecommunication operations in six provinces, namely Yasothon, Pathum Thani, Ang Thong, Chainat, Lop Buri and Phayao, the cabinet at its meeting on 16 March approved the proposal of the Interior Ministry to install telecommunication terminals in those provinces. Expenditure will come to a total of 25,412,000 baht over a 2-year period for the installation of these telecommunication terminals. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 000 GMT 23 Mar 77 BK]

CSO: 4920

BRIEFS

ULTRA SHORTWAVE BROADCAST--The Vietnam communications department has installed ultra shortwave broadcasting [as heard] stations in 20 major agricultural counties in Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Thanh Hoa, and other provinces, along with loudspeakers for farm families. The new broadcasting system will be used to convey government policies, decrees, and political line to the people in rural Vietnam. [Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 3 Apr 77 OW]

WIRED RADIO STATIONS--The information sector is building 20 ultra shortwave wired radio stations in 20 major agricultrual districts in Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Ha Son Binh, Phu Khanh, and Hau Giang provinces, and Ho Chi Minh City. A wired radio network with sufficient receiving, broadcasting, and recording requipment will be established in nearly 500 agricultural cooperatives in these districts. Half to two-thirds of cooperative families will be provided with loudspeakers. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0530 GMT 3 Apr 77 BK]

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

GDR-BULGARIAN RADIO PROTOCOL--A cooperation protocol has been signed between the GDR Radio and Bulgarian Radio for the 1977-78 period. This protocol is most concerned with strengthening cooperation in all areas of program composition and reporting more thoroughly on the development of the respective partner country. A planned series of joint programs in 1977 will be carried in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Comrade Rudi Singer, SED Central Committee member and chairman of the State Committee for Radio at the GDR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Bojan Trakov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and general director of Bulgarian Radio, signed the protocol. [Text] [East Berlin FF DABEI in German No 20, May 77 p 3]

CSO: 5500

ROSTOCK SUMMER BROADCAST

[Editorial Report] East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 0737 GMT on 1 May reports that Rostock radio station will today begin its tradition 15-hour broadcasts of information and entertainment program [Radio DDR-Ferienwelle]. Broadcasting will take place on mediumwave 557 and 1052 kilohertz, and on VHF 91.05 megahertz, between 0500 and 2000 hours [0400-1900 GMT].

The broadcasts will also include short newscasts in Czech and Polish during the months of July and August. The broadcasts include 12 newscasts a day.

The report adds that joint broadcasts with Radio Riga, transmitted simultaneously to the Latvian Socialist Republic and the GSR, are among other items which have been prepared for the summer season.

CSO: 5500

SITUATION, PROBLEMS OF RADIO BROADCASTING EXAMINED

Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian 20 Apr 77 pp 1, 2

[Article by Csaba Vertes: "Ether War"]

[Text] "From the technical viewpoint Hungarian broadcasting can be called definitely good. The Budapest transmitter can be received by most sets clearly and understandably. Thus the press should be more careful in publishing criticism because it harms the cause of Hungarian radio."

The quotation is from issue 48, 1925 of MAGYAR RADIOUJSAG and as for the warning about caution the press, right up to the present day, really has treated the cause of "Hungarian broadcasting" tolerantly. And with reason, for a good 20-25 years of the half century belong to the heroic age of Hungarian radio and also because in 1945 everything had to begin all over again with a superannuated transmitter taken from a barn in Vas Megye. The technical level was almost the same as in the summer of 1925 when the experts of the Post Office started programming experiments with three transmitters at once.

The First Studio

The author of the above quoted article in MAGYAR RADIOUJSAG also cautioned the critics because at that time there was a sharp debate about starting radio programming. Indeed, a few papers reproached the government of the time by saying that regular broadcasting could have begun a good bit earlier if they had started not with transmitters patched together by Hungarian experts but rather with transmitters purchased abroad, that is from the Telefunken firm.

All this is only a historical aside, the details can be ignored. The essential thing is that Hungary was not exactly in the front line among the European countries but only 2 years after the pioneers (Germany and Sweden), in December 1925, the Post Office began regular broadcasting.. In any case, the reason for the relative delay was not the lack of the Telefunken transmitter then being urged because the German transmitters in 1923-24 had a

total output of 0.7 kilowatts. The lost time derived much more from the fact that several influential capitalist groups were fighting over the broadcasting authorization which promised great income and the government was unable to decide to whom to grant the concession.

The Efforts Were Superfluous

The group gathering around the leaders of the Telephone News Company and the Hungarian Telegraph Office finally emerged victorious from the battle. Not least of all this was because even before winning the concession the Telephone News Company transformed its offices at 22 Rakoczi Street in Budapest into a radio studio, "out of public interest and not requiring repayment," and made them available to the Post Office. This was the much remembered first studio the acoustical arrangements of which were worked on by Gyorgy Bekessy, who later won the Nobel Prize for physics.

From the very beginning the events of half a century ago had a technical side too. A single 2 kilowatt transmitter was in operation, program time in December 1925 averaged 7 hours per day, the transmitter could be received in a radius of hardly 40 kilometers and the number of subscribers--at 2.40 pengo per month--was 170,000. But at that time there was still peace in the ether; then everyone spoke "quietly" and even 2 kilowatts was a respectable amount of power. Today, however, the experts at the Post Office are wondering how long the 2,000 kilowatts of the new Solt transmitter will be enough; with it we have joined the largest capacity transmitters of the world but only for a moment can we feel ourselves to be in the front line.

In the meantime, despite every international agreement pertaining to the matter, a merciless and not exactly correct war has broken out among the world's medium and long wave radio stations.

The first 2 kilowatt transmitter, after a few most unsuccessful attempts to increase its output, was followed in 1932 by 120 kilowatt equipment of Standard manufacture at Lakihegy which, with its 307 meter high antenna, broadcast the central radio programs of the country virtually around the world. Broadcast of the second program began in 1934, with a power of 20 kilowatts, and a series of relay stations was built in the following years (in Pecs, Miskolc, Magyarovar and Nyiregyhaza). By the mid-1930's the total output of the Hungarian medium wave transmitters was about 150 kilowatts which represented the world level at the time.

Hardly 10 years later, on 1 May 1945, the voice of Hungarian Radio again spoke with a power of only half a kilowatt--because in the last phase of the war all our radio transmitters were destroyed or rendered inoperable. The large transmitter operating with a power of 135 kilowatts, again of Standard manufacture, on Lakihegy had to wait 3 years but even this--despite the fact that it reached 89 percent of the country--represented only an

honest medium range. At that time there were three interfering transmitters operating with a total power of 270 kilowatts on the wavelength of the transmitter broadcasting the central program and only 20 years later, when the 135 kilowatt transmitter was still operating, there were five other stations on the same wave band with a total output of almost 500 kilowatts. At that time Lakihegy could be heard in only 77 percent of the country--more or less.

The cause of Hungarian radio braodcasting had again become insupportable and, as we now know, the new 300 kilowatt transmitter set up at the end of 1968 hardly helped at all. The writer of these lines was permitted to be present that night when, as a test, Kallai Kodaly's duet was first played over the new equipment. The writer could witness the overwhelming joy of the Hungarian experts who designed and built the transmitter, but he has not met them since. So he cannot know with what feelings they accepted the fact that their work, perfect and at a high level from the technical viewpoint, was a superfluous effort from the viewpoint of domestic radio broadcasting. In 1970 the 300 kilowatts brought the programs of Kossuth Radio to only 66 percent of the country and in 1971 to only 55 percent. In 1973 the voice of Hungarian Radio could not be heard, as a practical matter, in half of the territory of the country. In this year 11 other transmitters with a total power of 4,640 kilowatts interfered with reception on the wavelength of the Kossuth transmitter or near to it.

Expensive Competition

Four years after the reconstruction of Lakihegy the experts again had to use the term "an insupportable condition." It is true that the network of relay stations improved the unfortunate situation somewhat as did the cleverly designed ultra-short wave transmitter network built in the meantime. But the problems connected with broadcasting were intertwined with a no less serious problem--mentioned here only in passing--the recession in manufacture of receivers. It was in vain, for example, to build the ultra-short wave network if ultra-short wave band receivers could not be obtained in sufficient quantity or relatively cheaply. But independent of this, the radio broadcasting of a country cannot be built exclusively on a network of relay stations, especially if these stations also provide independent programs.

There is also need for a large capacity central transmitter because so-called "mobile radio" has become general in the meantime. In a large part of the country it was impossible to hear the programs of Hungarian Radio with the smaller capacity pocket, portable and automobile radios. Not even to speak of the fact that by the early 1970's it was counted a noteworthy DX (distant reception) feat if someone, for example, could pick up the voice of Hungarian Radio just beyond our borders.

In 1973 there were 1,461 medium wave transmitters operating in Europe with a total power of 59,400 kilowatts. There were 12 transmitters with 2,000 kilowatts, then the largest, 18 with 1,500 kilowatts, 15 with 1,200 kilowatts and 81 with 1,000 kilowatts. In such a field an output of 300 kilowats was, to exaggerate slightly, at the "amateur" level.

Construction of the large transmitter at Solt, which was decided on in March 1973, had become urgent. The investment draft was prepared in June 1974 and the station began to operate on 16 February 1977. It would be superfluous to repeat what happened and how between the two dates. The fact is that the Solt project belongs among the ideally prepared and directed investments. The good work and exemplary cooperation of the 50 foreign and domestic cooperating enterprises is proven not only by the fact that they kept to the very strict time limits but also by the fact that according to calculations thus far the new transmitter cost about 80 million forints less than the originally planned three quarter billion--presumably not as a result of grandiose financial planning.

For the time being Lakihegy is operating as a reserve for the new transmitter but beginning in 1980 it will operate as the broadcast station for Petofi Radio.

We have mentioned that the Solt transmitter, with two 1,000 kilowatt units put into parallel operation, is one of the largest stations of the world. We have the first such mammoth transmitter among the socialist countries (the Soviet experts who designed and built it had not before undertaken to make a transmitter of such capacity) and this fact also means that Hungary is the first of the socialist camp to get such an effective tool in the "ether war."

Dr Lajos Horvath, chief technical adviser for postal affairs, has said: "Naturally this power competition is not a great joy for any country, partly because every increase in power increases the interference and partly because the investment and operating costs of such powerful transmitters are very high. Such decisions are forced upon one.... The confused state of affairs which has developed can be traced back to several causes. In Europe an agreement was signed in Copenhagen in 1948 dividing up the two wave bands (medium and long). But many countries could not participate in this conference and there was no possibility at that time for a realistic survey of the needs. The African countries came to an agreement only a good bit later, in 1966; but during the last 10 years the needs of the developing countries have increased so greatly that the plan of that time has become unuseable. The situation is made more difficult by the fact that there has not yet been an allotment plan for the swiftly developing Asian area."

More and More Claimants

The International Telecommunications Union has no other choice but to convene, in Geneva in 1974, another conference for the countries of zones 1 and 3 (Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia). Some results were achieved at the first session by more than 500 experts, at the cost of many compromises. It was decided that the radio directorates of the interested countries should submit, by 1 May 1975, new or modified claims. The real surprise came after that had been done. More than 10,000 claims were submitted, which in itself

meant a multiple increase in capacity. Hungary--with a claim to increase five times the total power of that time of about 800 kilowatts--belonged among the moderate states and since it started from the thesis that the most important task was a better protection of bands already used it did not try to "invade" new bands.

In October 1975, at the time of the second session of the Geneva conference, the situation became if possible even more confused and the agreement which will go into effect in November 1978 and be valid until 1989 could be signed only after long debates, extraordinary efforts and expensive computerized comparisons. The well coordinated and determined behavior of the socialist countries contributed to a significant degree to the result, especially in those cases where some countries wanted to get advantages at the expense of others.

The following data now characterize medium wave radio broadcasting in zones 1 and 3:

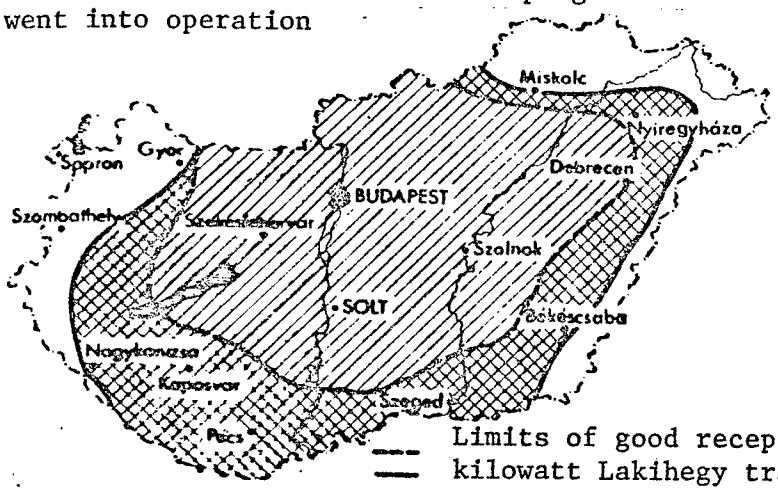
	The Number of Transmitters (units)		
	Operating	New Claims	Total
Europe	2,118	995	3,113
Africa	652	411	1,063
Asia	2,745	2,153	4,898
Australia	3.5	376	691
Total	5,830	3,953 [sic]	9,765

According to the Geneva agreement Hungary can operate 12 medium wave transmitters with a total output of 4 megawatts. In addition there are plans for 21 one kilowatt transmitters. As a result of mutual agreements the interference level of our transmitters is a good bit more favorable than the earlier or the average situation which is due in part to the fact that the moderation shown in submitting claims provided a moral foundation for discussions in defense of our interests.

The Other Side of Radio

In this way the case of Hungarian medium wave radio broadcasting has reached, for the time being, a resting point. But independent of this the experts see clearly that despite the large capacities good quality and truly interference free radio is impossible in the medium wave band. Therefore they recommend that those who can should listen to the programs of the Kossuth and Petofi transmitters on the ultra-short wave bands. Ultra-short

The increase in the service of the Kossuth program after Solt went into operation

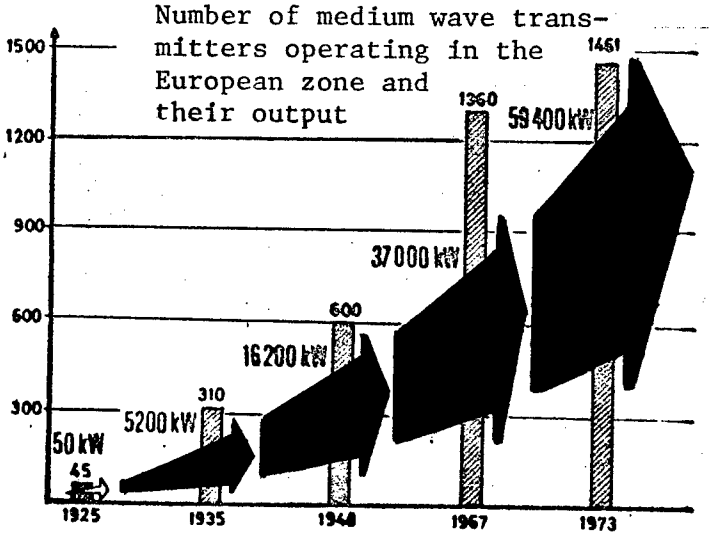


Limits of good reception of the 300 kilowatt Lakihegy transmitter

Limits of good reception of the 2,000 kilowatt Solt transmitter

Number of transmitters (units)

Number of medium wave transmitters operating in the European zone and their output



wave radio is now served by an already relatively well built up and constantly expanding transmitter net. But the situation is not so favorable in regard to manufacture of receivers. It is in vain for the experts to encourage ultra-short wave radio, in vain to build transmitters, in vain that such radio offers much greater experiences--it is as if industry were not paying attention to all this.

It is obvious today that the stagnation in the number of radio subscribers is due not to having saturated the market but rather because for years a poor variety of sets has awaited the purchasing public in Hungary. Analyzing the reason would lead far afield but the fact is that the signs are that our single radio factory, Videton, cannot satisfy the needs of the consumers.

It is true that for reasons of economy the factory cannot continue its "many type" program which characterized the early 1960's. But its new manufacturing program, decided on 2 years ago and even today only partly introduced, is characterized by even narrower type specialization. The factory does not now have nor will it in the future have the goal of expanding the variety of medium category sets. It wants to concentrate on the manufacture of high capacity, top notch sets which are complicated and labor-intensive and which thus can be manufactured more economically even in small series. Its long range plans call for manufacture of 160,000 sets per year of which 60,000 will have quadrophonic amplifiers; it plans to manufacture 50,000 ultra-short wave band auto radios with decoders for traffic information, 300,000 peak performance portable radios and a total of 20,000 ultra-short wave band mono table sets.

It cannot be said that with such ideas Videoton is keeping in mind the satisfaction of mass needs. But, according to its position, it cannot do so. What is lacking, they say, must be imported. But the sets which are missing from the domestic market can be purchased with the quality justly expected only from western countries and these are too expensive for purchasers with average incomes.

The solution could be specialization and manufacturing cooperation among the radio factories of the CEMA countries but the results of this cannot be expected in the near future.

We are slowly getting to the point where we have succeeded in solving one side of Hungarian radio, broadcasting programs, while the technical conditions for the other side, receiving the programs, are becoming insupportable. Without a joint development of these two factors, however, the cause of "Hungarian broadcasting" could again easily get into trouble.

8984
CSO: 2500

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS FORESEEN

Warsaw PAP in English 1346 GMT 1 May 77 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 May, PAP--Investment outlays on telecommunications in Poland trebled in the 1971-1975 five-year period as compared with the years 1966-1970 and they will increase by another 75 percent in the current 5-year period.

This breakthrough was initiated by a comprehensive program of the development of telecommunications and tele-electronic industry which was adopted for the years 1971-1980. The construction of tele-electronic industry plants was listed as especially important for the national economy. The completion of the installation of telephones in all rural community offices was very important. The installation of telexes at all rural community offices is coming to an end.

At the beginning of 1977, Poland had 485 automatic connections, including 33 international, 224 between voivodships, and 228 internal voivodships. The next step forward in this field will be made this year by installing for the first time in Poland of a pentaconta (transit) intercity automatic telephone exchanges.

The first ground station of satellite communications has been constructed in Poland. This station made it possible to include Poland into the "intersputnik" communications system. The color television was also introduced. The long-wave transmitting radio station with the highest aerial mast in the world was built in Gasin.

The annual growth of new telephone subscribers by over 100,000 was achieved in 1976 for the first time in Poland.

Characterizing the development of Polish telecommunications, Edward Kowalczyk, the Polish minister of communication, wrote in the monthly NOWE DROGI:

"What has been done so far in this field, however, often awakens mixed feelings in the society, as we all know that over 600,000 citizens are still waiting for the telephones.

"Plans for the development of telecommunications provide for 40-56 telephones per 100 inhabitants at the end of the 20th Century in Poland. It is also necessary to build over 20,000 kilometers of new transmission cables and radio lines," wrote the minister of communications Edward Kowalczyk.

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

RADIO YUGOSLAVIA SOON--Belgrade, 4 May (TANJUG)--The task of Radio Yugoslavia, shortly to start broadcasting, will be to inform the world about the truth about Yugoslavia and its views in regard to world affairs. In the beginning, Radio Yugoslavia will broadcast shortwave abroad in nine foreign languages. Otherwise, according to its programming plans, Radio Yugoslavia will transmit in thirty languages. The new radio station, headquartered in Belgrade, will have three programs--for neighboring countries, for Europe and North Africa, and for other continents. The Radio Yugoslavia will broadcast most of the programming for Yugoslavs temporarily employed abroad. [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0909 GMT 4 May 77 LD]

LAWS ON RADIO FREQUENCIES--The Federal Chamber adopted a law on the program of development and modernization of work on planning frequencies and control of radio communications for the period 1977-1980. The program covers the acquisition and installation of special control and measuring equipment for planning frequencies and control of radio communications in the control and measuring centers in Belgrade, Rijeka, Skopje, Bar, Ljutomer, and Sarajevo. The center in Sarajevo still has to be built. In addition to this, the control and measuring center in Belgrade will be extended; special vehicles will be purchased as well as the other necessary equipment for efficient operation of this service. [Excerpts] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 14 Apr 77 LD]

CSO: 5500

LASER-RADIO EXPERIMENT CONDUCTED IN LA PLATA

Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1445 GMT 5 May 77 PY

[Excerpts] La Plata, 5 May--A radiotelephone experiment using a laser has been conducted in this city--one of the first such experiments in the country. The test was held at Radio Universidad of La Plata during the recording of a program to be broadcast at 2030 tonight.

Technical preparations for the experiment were made by the Spectroscopy, Optics, and Laser Laboratory of the Physics Department of the loca university.

A laser beam was used in this experiment as the audiofrequency link between the radio station's main studio and the control room, from which it was directly transmitted to the transmitter station located in Olmos. A helium-neon commercial gas laser with visible emission in the red zone of the spectrum was used.

It was explained that the future use of a xenon gas laser completely made in the university's spectroscope laboratory will permit links even in a contaminated atmosphere--with clouds, smoke, or heat waves. The range of transmission would be about 12 km.

These experiments and research have the support of the university, the Science and Technology Secretariat, the National Council for Scientific and Technological Research, the Scientific Research Commission of the province, and the OAS multinational physics program.

CSO: 5500

IRANIAN, YAR NEWS AGENCIES SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 7 May 77 LD

[Text] Following the signing of an agreement on cooperation between the YAR NEWS AGENCY and the PARS NEWS AGENCY, a press statement was issued in San'a' today. According to a report from our correspondent in San'a', the agreement was signed during the visit of the delegation of the National Iranian Radio-Television Organization led by Mr Mahmud Jaifarian, deputy director of the organization and supervisor of the PARS NEWS AGENCY.

The press statement issued in San'a' today says that, during their talks, the two sides agreed on the need to strengthen cooperation between the two countries regarding radio and televison news and set up committees to implement their decision. The statement says that the two sides held friendly talks on cooperation between the two countries in all areas of information, and that decisions were adopted regarding radio-television cooperation.

The statement adds that, during the talks between the Iranian delegation and YAR Radio-Television officals, it was decided that Iran's experience in the field of color television should be utilized in the YAR.

According to our correspondent in San'a', the cooperation agreement between the PARS and YAR agencies covers the exchange of news services and news bulletins between the two news agencies as well as the training of personnel on news affairs.

The Iranian delegation is due to leave San'a' tomorrow.

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

BAHRAIN TO STRENGTHEN TRANSMISSION--Manama, 25 Apr--Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad has stated that Radio Bahrain will be heard in large parts of the Arab homeland before the end of the year, including Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria. He said that the Bahraini Information Ministry has completed the pertinent studies regarding this project and that it remains now to obtain the approval of the International Telecommunications Union and the Arab Radio Union on the frequencies which will be used. In a statement published in the Bahraini newspaper AL-MAWAQIF today, al'Mu'ayyad said that Kuwait has donated 250,000 Kuwaiti dinars for the purchase of a new transmitter before the end of the year. Concerning television transmission, al-Mu'ayyad said that a new relay station, which will be opened next month, will give clear pictures in Bahrain, the eastern part of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and the UAE. He said that this station will be five times stronger than the present station. [Text] [Doha ONA in Arabic 0810 GMT 25 Apr 77 NC]

CSO: 5500

NIRTV OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON NEW RADIO TRANSMITTERS

Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Apr 77 LD

[Excerpts] In an interview today given to our correspondent Almasi, the chief of National Iranian Radio and Television Organization's [NIRTV] radio transmitters, Mr Khan Afshar, explained the efforts made toward erecting new radio transmitters. We now draw your attention to this interview: [begin recording]

[Afshar] At present we are operating 36 radio centers with a total of 68 transmitters and a combined power of 4,196 kilowatts, of which 2,418 kilowatts is devoted to the main transmitters and 1,778 kilowatts for reserve purpose. Obviously, these capacities do not include Dasht-e Qazvin transmitters, with 2,000 kilowatts, and 25th Shahrivar and Kamalabad transmitters, our shortwave transmitters, as well as the Pahlavi Radio and Saveh. The 25th Shahrivar operates a shortwave 350-kilowatt transmitter, a shortwave transmitter of 250 kilowatts, and two 100-kw shortwave transmitters. As for Saveh Center, it has two programs, each with a power of 200 kilowatts. These transmitters, operating in the provinces, carry 650 hours (of programs) daily and are run by 38 engineers, 18 assistant engineers, and 127 technicians.

[Question] Please tell us about the potential expansion of these transmitters.

[Answer] There are future plans to add to these transmitters. I believe that by the end of the fifth development plan about another 20 transmitters will be added to the existing ones. They will have differing capacities. Moreover, at present we have a 1,000-kilowatt transmitter which is backed up by another 1,000-kilowatt reserve. Our smallest transmitters are the 1-kilowatt ones which operate in small towns, like Bam and Ilam. Future plans, depending on our required coverage, involve 400-, 100-, 10-, and 1-kilowatt transmitters at various centers. These are for the purpose of giving 100 percent coverage to the first and second program.

[Question] As far as I am concerned, our colleagues at NIRTV are endeavoring for the installation and completion of transmitters. It seems that NIRTV has a few unfinished transmitter projects. Will you please comment on this?

[Answer] There are a few stations in which transmitters have already been installed or are in the process of installation, like Tabriz, which will begin transmission very soon, Abadan [Khuzestan transmitter] which began as of today and will possibly begin operating properly within the next couple of months. Then there are Bandar Abbas and Zabol, where powerful transmitters have been set up. As well as these, there are other powerful transmitters in Bandar-e Shah and Bandar-e Farahnaz which will probably be installed by the end of this year [21 March 1978]--and become operational.

[Question] As announced by NIRTV, by the end of the sixth development plan we should be in a position to broadcast in 26 languages. Could you please tell us whether preliminary steps have been taken in the connections?

[Answer] Preliminary steps have been taken and broadcasting in live languages depends on setting up shortwave transmitters. The tender for this purpose is being completed. As soon as a winner is announced, we hope to be able to carry out the project, perhaps within the next 2 to 3 years, by erecting fourteen 500-kilowatt shortwave transmitters and by completion of their systems.

[Question] Could you please tell us about the coverage of these various transmitters?

[Answer] At present, one can say we have 90 percent coverage for the first program. However, in the very near future, with the operation of new stations, our first program's coverage will be complete, that is, it will have 100 percent coverage. As for the second program, our coverage has not reached more than 50 percent. I hope that this too will be completed in the future. [end recording]

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

CASABLANCA-RABAT CABLE--Rabat, 25 Apr--The maritime cable between Casablanca and Dakkar will come into operation on Wednesday 27 April. The contract for the cable was signed on 10 January 1975. It is 2,700 kilometers long and comprises 125 special sound magnifying apparatuses, and has a capacity for 640 telephone circuits. Cable will serve the increasingly important telephone communications between North Africa and Europe on the one hand, and West Africa on the other, in most favorable conditions of speed and efficiency. The cable is the first stage of a network of cables that will pass through Abidjan in the Ivory Coast and Lagos in Nigeria. The present cable will later be reinforced by another cable linking Dakkar with Nouakchott and Casablanca. Once the network is put into full operation, telephone automatic communications will be possible between the countries of West Africa and Europe. Further improvements will be introduced on the communications. [Text] [Rabat MAP in Arabic 0800 GMT 25 Apr 77 LD]

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

UAE SATELLITE GROUND STATION--Ras al-Khaimah--A telephone call today between UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nahayyan and FRG President Scheel marked the commissioning of the most modern satellite ground station in the Middle East at Ras al-Khaimah on the Persian Gulf. The station establishes a direct link between the Ras al-Khaimah, which is part of the UAE, and Kuwait, Britain, and the FRG. The installation can also receive television transmissions and was built by the German firm Siemens in 18 months at a cost of about DM23 million. The "Intelsat" communications satellite which is stationed above the Indian Ocean now links the Emirate's telephone network with nearly all countries. Twenty-four telephone calls, 144 telex messages, and a color television transmission can be received simultaneously. [Excerpt] [Hamburg DPA in German 1805 GMT 28 Apr 77 LD]

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

NEW SATELLITE GROUND STATION--A contract for setting up and operating a ground station in Malawi was signed by the Malawian postmaster general and Cable and Wireless Limited. Under the terms of this contract, Cable and Wireless will guarantee the delivery, assembly, management, operation and maintenance of a ground station for an initial 5-year period. Located in Blantyre, the new station will link Malawi via satellite directly to the Republic of South Africa and to the United Kingdom, from which Malawi's telecommunication traffic can reach any destination in the world. The new ground station will conform to the specifications of INTELSAT's norm "B". [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE INDUSTRIE INFRASTRUCTURES in French 1 May 77 pp 16-17]

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN TV AUTHORITY--Details of the decree establishing the Nigerian Television Authority have been announced. Under it the authority is empowered to take over the staff and facilities from affected broadcasting organizations. It will, however, be subject to all obligations or liabilities to which the affected organizations were subjected immediately after the commencement of the decree: In addition, all other persons shall, as from that day, have the same rights, powers, and remedies against the authority as they had against the relevant organizations before that day. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0700 GMT 19 Apr 77 LD]

OPEN COMMERCIAL CHANNEL--The first stereo transmission system in Nigeria was commissioned today with the inauguration of the second channel of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, to be devoted to commerical broadcasting. Speaking on the occasion, the federal commissioner for information observed that the need to separate public service programs from commercial broadcasting was increasingly felt over the years. The commissioner referred to public criticism against the NBC, especially the quality and content of its programs. He remarked that some of the deficiencies had in the past been attributed to lack of facilities, equipment, and personnel. But, after 20 years of operation and with improved facilities and equipment, the nation naturally expected a drastic improvement in the quality and content of NBC programs. The commissioner said that what was expected of the corporation was a conscious effort to justify the heavy investment in its projects by the government. [Excerpts] [Lagos International Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Apr 77 LD]

TELEPHONE INSTALLATION ORDER--Telephone Cables, a branch of General Electric of Great Britain, has received an order from Nigeria for the installation of a telephone network connecting 35 towns in the northern region of the country at a cost of 104 million pounds. This new contract is in addition to the two others obtained by Telephone Cables and is a part of the Nigerian 5-year development plan. The earlier orders were for 11 million pounds in 1975 and for 33 million pounds in 1976. [Text] [Paris ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES in French 6 May 77 p 9]

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

NEW SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM--The town of Bandundu will soon be linked to the capital and other regional centers by means of a satellite communications system [moyen de communication par satellite]. In this connection, a three-man delegation of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications has spent 2 days in Bandundu, where it inspected the site for the satellite communications station. On Thursday morning the delegation made a tour of the (Ngamilele) commune, about 50 kilometers from Bandundu, where this station will be built. [Excerpt] [Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 7 May 77 LD/EA]

CSO: 4400

NEW SOVIET RELAY SATELLITES EXTEND RECEPTION CAPABILITY

Moscow MARITIME PRESS SERVICE in Russian 1400 GMT 5 May 77 LD

[Text] At present 80 percent of the population of the Soviet Union can receive television programs. During the next few years the number of people receiving TV programs will increase. The task of covering the entire territory of the USSR is basically being solved by expanding the network of stations which receive TV programs via relay satellites.

A representative of the new and more efficient generation of relay satellites is the television satellite Ekran, which went into orbit on 26 October 1976. Its geostationary orbit is permanently fixed at a point above the equator at about 99 degrees east. This enables it to keep within the field of sight of its aerial around the clock and cover almost half of the territory of the USSR--over 10 million square kilometers. This geostationary satellite can be compared with a 40,000-kilometer high relay station. It provides high-quality reception of color and black-and-white programs of the central television in remote parts of Siberia and the far north outside the radius of the operation of the orbita system.

An important difference between Ekran and its predecessors in geostationary orbit is the high output of the transmitter on board the Ekran. Its signals are amplified by means of an aerial which is in fact a phased grid [Fazirovannaya Reshetka] of some 12 square meters. The powerful transmitter and the high degree of amplication of the aerial make it possible to emit from the satellite a signal strong enough to be received by cheaper and less sophisticated equipment than are needed for the orbita. The relaying equipment of Ekran is powered by an approximately 2 kilowatt solar battery. In order to secure an accurate orientation of the aerial in respect to the earth, a tri-axial orientation and stabilization system is used. All necessary corrections in the position of the satellite in its orbit are made by means of liquid rocket micromotors.

The simplicity of operation and relatively low cost of the equipment that receives TV signals from Ekran permits its installation at remote populated localities with few inhabitants, where the building of orbital receiving

stations would be economically unfeasible. Two types of receiving stations have been developed; the first and more sophisticated of the two is meant for a locality or group of localities with a population of 1,000-10,000; the other uses low-powered relay equipment and is sufficient for an audience of several dozen up to a few hundred. The first system is operated by the staff of the TV or radio relay center but the second works automatically around the clock and requires servicing once every 3 months.

The aerials of receiving stations can be erected either on fixed masts or on rooftops. In order to achieve a precise alinement with the satellite they can be rotated on the horizontal plane within 180 degrees and from 0 to 70 degrees on the vertical plane--from the horizon upwards. These movements enable the aerials to be used within the whole territory covered by Ekran.

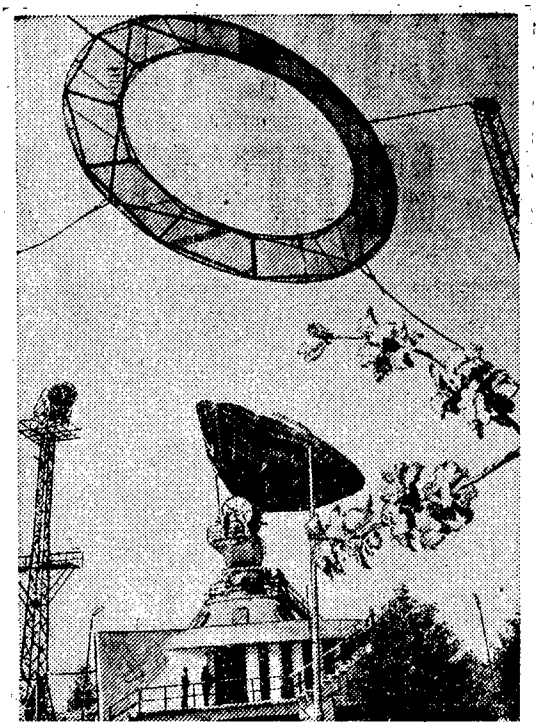
A network of several dozen receiving stations was created last year, during the current 5-year period it is intended to increase their number to 1,000.

CSO: 5500

ORBITA SPACE COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 May 77 p 2

[Excerpt] Frunze, Kirgiz SSR--The photograph shows the high-mountain relay installations and the receiving station of the Orbita space communications system.



CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

KHABAROVSK RADIO DAY MEETING--A solemn meeting devoted to Radio Day was held at the Kray Drama Theater today. Mikhail Ivanovich Belash, chief of the Production and Technical Communications Administration, reported that the number of radio outlets and television sets has been increasing each year in the kray. All Khabarovsk television programs will be in color by the end of the current 5-year plan period. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 6 May 77 OW]

SOVETSKAYA GAVAN TELEVISION--Reconstruction of the Sovetskaya Gavan Orbita television station is nearing completion. Specialists are currently adjusting equipment that will relay programs in color. Before doing this, they have installed new equipment to receive signals from the Molniya and Raduga earth satellites. A trial run of the new equipment has indicated that a reliable reception of color programs will be available in Sovetskaya Gavan and all settlements in Vaninskiy Rayon. Stores in the city and the rayon are making preparations to sell the first batch of color television sets and the Sovetskaya Gavan radio and television equipment repair plant is training workers to service these sets. Color television programs will be viewed along the Tatar Strait by the end of this year. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 7 May 77 OW]

NEW SATTELITE IN ORBIT--Moscow, 28 Apr, TASS--The "Molniya-3" communication satellite was shot up into elyptical orbit in the Soviet Union today. It is carrying rebroadcasting equipment for operation within the centimeter band. The "Molniya-3" will be used for the system of long-distance telephone, telegraph, and radio communication in the Soviet Union, for broadcasting Moscow television programs to points in the "Orbita" network and for international cooperation. The satellite was put into an orbit with 40,817 kilometers apogee in the northern hemisphere and 467 kilometers perigee in the southern hemisphere. Its period of revolution is 12 hours 16 minutes and the inclination of the orbit is 62.8 degrees. Communication sessons through the "Molniya-3" satellite will accord with a preplanned program. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 28 Apr 77 LD]

CSO: 5500

'HALKIN SESI' SCORES GOC ON RADIO STATIONS, BASES

Nicosia HALKIN SESI in Turkish 26 APR 77 p 2 NC

[Article by Mustafa Sirzad: "Foreign Bases...and Double Game"]

[Text] Our Federated Assembly has adopted a resolution which refers, in particular, to the removal of foreign bases in Cyprus. This point has several times been reiterated by the prime minister of the Federated State.

We sincerely do not want Cyprus to become a stepping stone threatening the security and sovereignty of Turkey and other neighboring countries. But our neighbors, the Greek Cypriots, while trying to deceive world public opinion and the nonalined countries with spectacular statements that they want a demilitarized Cyprus free from foreign bases, are dextrously hiding their real goal and are attempting to present the Turkish peace force as a foreign force.

However, by their actions, their administration and leaders have become an accomplice in the continued presence in Cyprus of foreign bases and foreign troops. There is much evidence to prove this.

The Greek Cypriot administration has never wanted the removal of the foreign bases on its territory. While flirting with the nonalined block, the Greek Cypriot administration viewed the British bases as a source of foreign exchange and extended its protection to insure their presence. Sometimes openly, sometimes secretly, it held negotiations with the British to prevent their removal. Moreover, it extended privileges to the British, French, and the Americans in the field of propaganda aiming at the division and disintegration of the neighboring countries.

The latest example of this is the concession made to a British radio station at Tarazi [Zyyi]. The payment of half-a-million Cyprus pounds to the Greek Cypriot administration in exchange for the development of this propaganda radio station to enable its voice to be heard better in the Arab countries constitutes only one example. The Greek Cypriot administration has also made

concessions to France for propaganda transmission from Cape Greco, and France has built a transmitting station there.

What is more, the American radio transmitting and receiving stations which were closed down in the Turkish Federated State territory are continuing their non-stop transmissions from the center of Lefkosa [Nicosia] from an apartment adjacent to the Hilton Hotel.

And the Greek Cypriot administration speaks, every now and then, about foreign troops and occupation forces, with the aim of finding supporters at the United Nations.

In my opinion, it will be useful to expose the Greek Cypriot administration's double game to world public opinion.

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

FOR CYPRIOTS IN BRITAIN--Nicosia Radio has announced that effective 1 May the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation will resume experimental broadcasts beamed to Cypriots living in Britain, aimed at establishing direct links between them and their homeland and keeping them informed of developments. At this stage, the broadcasts will be on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays only at 1115 British summer time on 11715 and 9750 khz. [Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1220 GMT 22 Apr 77 NC]

CSO: 5500

SPACE-AGE TELECOMMUNICATIONS-FINANCING SEMINAR HELD

Paris ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES in French 22 Apr 77 p 8

/Text/ Nearly 50 organizations from 13 countries have already registered for the seminar "Financing Large Telecommunications Projects in the Space Age," which is being given by Eurospace, under the sponsorship of the ESA /European Space Agency/ and the UIT /International Telecommunications Union/. This seminar, of interest to industry, banks, and users, will be held in Paris from 15 to 17 May 1977.

The conference will give financing sources who want to learn about the effects of new telecommunications technology and related investments the latest information on the most recent progress and developments. It will attempt to identify future owners of these new systems. The seminar will enable users and owners of systems who want to find the capital they need to expand their services and industrialists who want to find financial backing for their operation to learn the viewpoints of American and European banks concerning the monetary resources available and the constraints on these resources. Examples will be given to illustrate the situation on both sides of the Atlantic. In closing, the seminar will discuss aid for development and private investments in telecommunications, and their effects on development and growth.

7679
CSO: 5500

INTERIM EUTELSAT TO DIRECT EUROPEAN SATELLITE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Paris ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES in French 22 Apr 77 p 8

/Text/ At the end of their meeting in Paris, delegates from the member agencies of the CEPT (European Postal and Telecommunications Conference) decided to set up a single temporary European organization to manage satellite communications. This organization was named Interim Eutelsat. It will handle the establishment, operation, and maintenance of "space sectors" of satellite communication systems.

The agreement establishing Interim Eutelsat will be ratified during a session to be held in Paris in May. The organization will include an assembly consisting of the signing parties, separate councils each responsible for one "space sector" (at present an ECS and a Marots space sector are planned), and a permanent secretariat, directed by a secretary general.

The establishment of Interim Eutelsat after years of foot-dragging is an important step forward in the creation of a "Europe of Telecommunications." After the Euronet data transmission network, a new field of telecommunications applications is now breaking down barriers inside Europe.

The agreement establishing Interim Eutelsat calls for the organization to begin managing "space sectors" (that is, satellites as well as tracking, telemetry, and remote control stations)for ECS and for Marots now. The ECS satellite, built by the European Space Agency, to be launched in 1981, will provide telephone, telex, and television service for European countries. ECS will be preceded by an experimental satellite, the OTS, to be launched in June. Marots, also developed by the European Space Agency, is to handle communications between European nations and their ships at sea.

While the "regional" character of the ECS satellite will determine its place in relation to the worldwide Intelsat system, thus avoiding all competition, the status of Marots still remains to be seen. However, it does seem that this satellite will serve to complete the international maritime telecommunications system via satellite.

7679
CSI: 5500

BRIEFS

NEW STATE MEDIA ENTITY--Madrid, 21 Apr--The Spanish Government today officially created an autonomous state entity that will direct [regira] the 35 newspapers and 43 radio stations that up to now belonged to the "movement," (The Only, Falangist Party). The entity, social communications media of the state [medios de comunicacion social del estado] will be created in the Information Ministry, whose minister will be its top director. High-ranking officials of the Information Ministry, state entities [patrimonio del estado], and the General Secretariat of the government will participate in the Directive Council. The manager-director of social communications media of the state will be appointed by the information minister and will be under the Directive Council and its executive committee. The new state information entity has been created just in time to participate in the election propaganda campaign of the political parties, which the government has promised to help with impartiality. [Text] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1219 GMT 21 Apr 77 PA]

END

CSO: 5500